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# Miscellaneous News.

## To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Democratic State Central Committee representing the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, at their last meeting, held at Altoona, in the county of Blair, delegated to the undersigned the duty of addressing the people on all proper occasions, upon the fundamental issues involved in the approaching election, and in that which is to be decided in 1860. Nearly every Democratic State Convention in this section of the Union, held since the adjournment of the Committee, has planted itself broadly upon the enduring doctrine that the people of the Territories, "like those of the States," should exercise exclusive control over all their domestic institutions, slavery inclusive. The Democrats of Ohio, of Iowa, of Vermont, and of Maine, have formally taken this ground, and from the plainest indications it is manifest that the voice of the Democracy of New Jersey, New York, and all other states of New England and the Northwest, will be proclaimed for the same doctrine.* The motive which has led to these auspicious demonstrations appeals not only to the traditions, but to the instincts and the consciences, and to the highest interests of the Democratic party. Taught by these traditions that if there is one element broadly defined in Democratic history, it is that of unlimited confidence in the people, and inspired by the recollection of recent triumphs, and the encouragement held out by the thick-coming future, the sentiment has rooted itself in the Democratic heart, that nothing can secure to us honorable and enduring victory but courageous perseverance and consistency in support of ancient and well-understood Democratic principles.

Only in Pennsylvania has the standard of an odious and adverse dogma been offensively raised. While all our sisters north of the Potomac, without an exception, indignantly reject the attempt to rush the Democratic party upon the perils of an aristocratic and feudal theory—namely, *That the people of the Territories shall exercise no control whatever over the subject of slavery*—here, in the State where the Declaration of Independence was prepared and proclaimed—where the Constitution of the United States was framed and founded—where the protest of a great people, free in their own natural condition, and free by their own immortal manifesto, was organized, first in the form of a written appeal to the nations of the earth, and afterwards prosecuted through seven long years of bloody war against the armed hosts of a besotted monarchy—here, in Pennsylvania, a domestic Federal despotism, imitating the example which sought to crush out the independence of the colonies when they were struggling for Popular Sovereignty, has directed its dependents to place the candidates of the Democratic party upon a heresy never before advocated by any respectable portion of the American people. Whether it is because men, whose lives have been spent in effective antagonism to the Democratic party, have been put forward as the representative men of that party, or whether because the Federal Executive has himself fallen back upon the principles which marked the earlier stages of his political career, it is manifest that this usurpation is to be persisted in; and also, that unless it is promptly arrested, it will, and must overwhelm our great organization in a continued series of mortifications and disasters. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the scene at the Administration Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March, to which point this same Federal despotism had summoned its adherents to prepare new humiliations for the Democratic masses, commanding them to repeat in the capital of Pennsylvania, the shameless proscriptions which had disgraced it in other portions of the Union. It was hoped that the rebuke so immediately administered to that body by the popular uprising at the same place, on the 13th of April, would have taught the officials at Washington a wholesome lesson. But tyranny is always blind and always merciless, never conceding to popular sentiment until concession is wrung from it by force, and clinging to power even in the very moment of its dissolution. An address, purporting to speak for the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but really uttering only the opinions of men in office, bearing date at Harrisburg on the 29th of June, and signed by Mr. Robert Tyler, as Chairman, substantially asserts the doctrine that the people of the Territories have no rights whatever in regard to slavery, and boldly takes the additional step, that, in the event of their assuming to exercise such right, it will be the duty of the Executive, and of Congress, to interpose for the protection of slavery. Although one of the gentlemen on the Administration State ticket—Mr. Rowe, the candidate for Surveyor General—has caused it to be understood that, to a certain extent, he sympathises with the movement in which we are now engaged—the Administration committee, constituted to gratify the malevolent purposes of the Federal Administration and to maintain the dangerous doctrines alluded to, unhesitatingly places that ticket upon the issue of hostility to the will of the majority and the popular rule in the Territories, so far as slavery is concerned, and demands an endorsement of this issue at the polls in October next. In view of this state of facts, the duty of all Democrats is plain. They cannot evade or avoid it if they desired so to do. No Democrat, even reasonably impressed with the justice of his principles and the pledged faith of the Democratic party to carry them out in letter and in spirit; can give his vote for a ticket thus authoritatively advocated, because every such vote will be an endorsement of doctrines at variance with all our pledges and our principles. It is unnecessary to employ many words in the exposure of these doctrines.

One or two extracts from the address of the Administration committee will, however, show how far it is proposed by the Federal Government to commit the Democratic party of Pennsylvania against the rule of the people in the Territories, and in favor of the intervention of the Executive and Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories against the will of the people. The following is a specimen:

"Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the judicial power of a Territorial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the legislative power?—Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of squatter or Territorial Legislative sovereignty, or popular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous in logic.

"But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; *and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot provisoites.* It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the Government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its acquisition by purchase, or as indemnity for war expenses perhaps, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the United States. But Congress, when establishing a Government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States.

"We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a territory attempt nullification or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, *as looking to the necessity of its own preservation.* But before the happening of any such act of nullification or rebellion, and at the time of organizing a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; *whereas, the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the reverse.* In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question and at all times, the fundamental principle of the *equality of the States.*"

It is not difficult to discover in this maze of phrases and abstractions the design of the Administration to ignore the popular rule in the Territories, and to substitute Congressional intervention for the protection and perpetuation of slavery. The Democratic sentiment is, that the people of a Territory are sovereign; that a citizen of Pennsylvania moving into any one of the Territories of this Union loses none of the rights he possessed in his own State, or becomes less a citizen by changing his residence. That sentiment indignantly denies that slavery is inviolable, as against the popular rule, and rejects, with contempt and scorn, the monstrous assumption that the people of a Territory may legislate upon all their domestic institutions, save and excepting slavery alone.

The direct tendency of the argument of the Administration Committee is to consolidate the Federal power in the Territory; to plunge Congress and the country into irretrievable and constantly-renewing excitement; to keep open the whole Territorial question in the several States; and to render necessary the most stringent Congressional legislation, in order to protect the institution of slavery against the people. There is no middle ground on this great question. Those who deny the entire right of the people over all their domestic institutions in the Territories of this Union must go a step farther, and demand the interference of Congress against the people of the Territories. If the popular will is to be disregarded, and the institution of slavery held in defiance of the ballot-box and the Territorial Legislature, Congress must authorize, and the President must execute, the most despotic intervention prior to the formation of a State Constitution for the people.

What has the Democratic party meant by its resoulutions, and covenants, and committals on this Territorial question, during many long years, if the sequel is to leave us in the shameless attitude of *denying to the people* all right to "form and regulate" all their domestic institutions, *while in a Territorial condition*, and to leave them at the mercy of the changing majorities of Congress, and the varying factions of the day, while undergoing the trials of Territorial existence? Is it possible that all our boasted professions of justice and fair-dealing to our fellow-countrymen in the Territories of this Union are to close in such a farce as this? It is an insult to the chivalry, and integrity, and sensitive spirit of the Democratic party to suppose that this usurpation will ever be tolerated.—As an illustration of the manner in which Federal power proposes to allow the people of a Territory, even when they come to form a State Constitution, to dispose of the question of slavery, it is only necessary to recall recent events in Kansas, when repeated majorities, righteously expressed, were set at defiance by the mercenaries of the present Administration, and a State organization denied to the people, only because they would not declare in favor of the institution of slavery. Here was Executive intervention against the popular rule at the very stage when we are now told that popular rule may operate! We must anticipate and arm ourselves for the future, with the instructive admonitions of the past.

The Administration committee, in their anxiety to drive the Democratic party of Pennsylvania from the solid foundation of principle, always recognized by that party, and strengthened and advocated in every recent political contest, commit a fatal mistake in the construction they put upon the following resolution of the last Democratic National Convention. They say they are distinctly opposed to any compulsory relinquishment, in the name of squatter sovereignty, of the rights of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United States, and we (they) still occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to wit:—

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

"This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Territory to abolish negro slavery or to prevent the introduction of a slave property into the Territory, by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty, by the people of a Territory in the formation of a State Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds property with them into the Territory, and while in a Territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision."

It is an evidence, unanswerable and historical, that after the last Democratic National Convention adopted this resolution, now so differently construed by an Administration Committee, assuming to speak the voice of the Democratic people of this great State, President Buchanan himself, and nearly all the leading men of the Democratic party, declared that this and the other resolutions of that Convention, referring to the Territorial question, were susceptible of but one practical and simple solution. Said the President, in his letter of acceptance, with the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him in his hand, and while surrounded by a number of the most distinguished members of the Convention that adopted these resolutions:—"The recent legislation of Congress (the Kansas-Nebraska bill) respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure foundation of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with this simple declaration, THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS." And the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, put the same direct and practical construction upon the resolutions, now construed exactly the other way by this committee, in his speech at West Chester in 1856, when he declared that "he would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people;" "that the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the people, *neither of the Territories nor of the States*, against the will of the people; and that, "*practically the majority of the people represented in the Territorial Legislature would decide the slavery question.*" "Whether," he continued, *they decide it by prohibiting it according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass a law to protect it, contended for by the other party, is immaterial*—A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE ACTION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, WILL DECIDE THE QUESTION, AND ALL MUST ABIDE THE DECISION WHEN MADE." And Mr. Speaker Orr himself declared "that if the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it engrafted upon their Territory, all they have to do is simply *to decline to pass laws in the Territorial Legislature for its protection.*"—Now we are told by the committee of the General Administration that the exercise of this authority by a Territorial Legislature would be like the rash proceedings of a mob—would be resistance to acts of Congress; and that the exercise of any such authority would authorize the interference of the Federal Government at once to interpose and put it down! It will be observed that when Mr. Buchanan wrote, and when Mr. Cobb spoke, and when the entire Democratic party stood squarely united upon the honest construction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the odious theory advocated by this committee was not a novelty, nor was the subsequent vague and indecisive *obiter dictum*, as it is, of the Supreme Court, an unanticipated event. But it was notorious that every conservative Union-loving Statesman in Congress, from Henry Clay in the South, to Lewis Cass in the North, had denounced the idea of an Executive or Congressional protection for the Territories, on the subject of slavery, as unworthy of the consideration of a free country, and that more than one eminent Southern leader had declared that the political opinion of no court, high or low, could be wielded against the sacred and inalienable franchises of the people when they came to exercise their highest acts of sovereignty in regard to this very question of slavery.

Contemplate, for a moment, the position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, loaded down with the monarchical theories of this address! Opposed, on the one hand, by the array of its own pledges, running through more than a generation of time, it would be attacked in the rear and the flank by an indignant and organized public sentiment, aroused to madness by the cool defence of these theories, made in the name and assuming to speak with the sanction of the Democratic party. First, we should have it contended, against the Democratic party, that slavery is carried into the Territories by the Constitution, to be maintained there in defiance of the popular will; and next, as a fair deduction from these startling promises, it would be argued, (and the organ of the Federal Administration of November, 1857, quoted in support of the assertion,) that slavery may be carried into the States themselves, and held there, too, in contempt of the protest of the people. In harmony with this, we should have the accusation that the Democratic party stood upon the narrow and destructive platform of denying the sovereignty of the American citizen; that the Central Government was to control the people in their sanctuaries and in their municipalities, and that the army and the navy were to be quartered in the Territories to punish every act of the people, through their representatives, on the subject of slavery, as an act of "rebellion." Thus, after a long career of gallant struggles for progressive ideas—after having made American history bright with the triumphs we have achieved in the name of the people—our great organization would be driven back more than a hundred years to imitate the exactions and oppressions of that British Government whose armies were expelled from our shores because they had dared to interpose the authority of their master against the people of the thirteen colonies. What organization could stand up against such an antagonism and such a record as this?

But if this Administration Committee are fatally involved in their attempt to prove that any act of a Territorial Legislature in opposition to slavery in the Territories, would be neither more nor less than nullification or "rebellion" to be put down by the Federal Government, and if in this attempt the committee are confronted by the frank and patriotic construction put upon the Nebraska bill by Mr. Buchanan and nearly all the leading Democrats in the country since the Cincinnati Convention, the committee are still more unfortunate in trying to show that there is a difference between their doctrine and that of the extreme energies of the South. The principle is the same in both cases, only the committee, assuming to speak for the Democracy of a free State, demand that Congress shall interfere to keep slavery in the Territories, in defiance of the popular will, while those who stand entrenched upon the other construction insist that slavery shall be excluded, whether the people desire to have it or not. What a spectacle is presented in this concurrence of action between the men whose creed is opposition to the South and those who put themselves forward as the peculiar friends of the South; and what a commentary upon the rapidly developing sentiment in favor of Popular Sovereignty, so eloquently set forth by Mr, Buchanan and Mr. Cobb in 1856, (though since abandoned by both,) for the adjustment of the Territorial question, and in regard to which even those who have contended for the Wilmot Proviso are being daily compelled to confess that they have been egregiously mistaken!

It is a truth which forcibly confirms the justice of the position assumed by the States-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, that no such reasoning as that now employed by the Administration Committee in this State was ever heard of from men pretending to be national Democrats *until that Administration* resolved to betray its trust. Never, until now, has it been asserted that the attempt of a Territorial Legislature to "form and regulate" its domestic institutians in its own way, slavery inclusive, would be an "act of rebellion," to be put down by the strong arm of power; and never, until the present day, have any set of men dared to place the Democratic party upon the retrogressive platform of opposition to the people of the Territories, on the one hand, and of approval of Congressional intervention in favor of or against slavery, on the other.

The Administration Committee have now formally presented to the people of Pennsylvania a distinct and tangible issue. In doing this they have rejected the patent pretext that the question of slavery in the Territories is a settled question, and have deliberately re-opened a discussion which would have been closed forever by a prompt and graceful submission on the part of the Administration to the only tribunal by which this question can be finally disposed of. We are again taught by this example the utter impossibility of bringing back to reason those who have flagrantly fled from it. Our rulers at Washington, blind to the admonitions of the times, un-influenced by the appeals of the Democratic press and the utterances of the Democratic people, in support of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, have resolved to make their new heresies a test, at the hazard of destroying the organization to which they owe their own official existence. As Pennsylvania was the battle-field of 1856, upon which the principle of the exclusive right of the people of the Territories over their own domestic institutions, slavery inclusive, was tried, and where it gloriously triumphed, it is right that upon her soil the same battle shall again be fought in '59 and '60. And although Democrats may regret that the President, chosen alone because he was true to this principle, is how the leader of those who are opposed to it, they do not despair of the issue, but will cheerfully accept the challenge, confident of an overwhelming verdict at the ballot-box.

It is a fact painfully proving the tendency to despotism on the part of the men who assume to control the organization of the Democratic party—the servants of the people at Washington, and their dependents and parasites in different parts of the country—that while they are bending every energy to commit the Democracy to the extraordinary doctrine of ignoring the rights of the people of the Territories of this Union, they are, at the same time, taking ground against the rights of the adopted citizens, thus furnishing *another evidence of their hostility to the absolute sovereignty of the individual man in this free country.* Those who deny equal rights to our countrymen in the Territories are not inconsistent with themselves, when they attempt to draw a distinction between the native-born and the adopted citizen. Regarding ourselves as inexorably committed, as well to the equality of the States as to the citizens of the States, and the citizens of the Territories, native and adopted; bound by a common faith—not yet lost to us, we trust, by the successive treasons of men elevated to power by our confiding suffrages—the State Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania are as devotedly attached to all portions of the Union, and as sincerely resolved to protect their Southern fellow-citizens against the encroachments of their enemies as they have ever been. And they believe that they are engaged in a movement, the end of which must be not only to rescue the Democratic party from the evils now impending over it, but to strengthen and to perpetuate that organization upon those eternal principles which have heretofore made it the bulwark of the Union of these States, and the indomitable champion of the rights of man.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
*Chairman Democratic States-Rights Committee.*

*As showing the remarkable concurrence of sentiment between the States-Rights Democrats of Pennsylvania, at their Convention, held on the 13th of April, and the late Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, and Maine, the following are useful as matters of reference, and prove that not only did the Democrats of this State speak out in advance of others, but that their bold and fearless example has been followed wherever their political brethren have been enabled to speak out, unawed by Federal power:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

*Resolved*, That we deliberately and heartily re-assert and re-endorse the great principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories as in the States, non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States, and that every effort to force the Democratic party of this country upon any other platform should be rebuked as a preparation for lasting disgrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserved defeat in the second.

*Resolved*, That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying, as it does, at the basis of our free institutions, enunciated and accepted North and South, by Legislatures and courts, by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an absolete Congressional rule, and re-asserted in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will forever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American Union.

*Resolved*, That we regard, with undissembled indignation and alarm, the attempt of the Federal Administration backed by its dependants in the North, and the disunionists of the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine, that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1856 and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of slavery, but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and per consequence, by the army and navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention.

*Resolved*, That representing, as we believe, a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, we do hereby most solemnly protest against the betrayal, abridgement, or mutilation of this great principle of the "majority ruling," applicable alike "to the Territories the same as to the States;" and we therefore reject, as an innovation and unsound, the resolution of the late Convention that abridges and limits the right of the people of a Territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come "to organize their State Governments;" that we continue to hold to the fullest application of the principle to the Territories, and cannot but express our alarm and astonishment at its threatened entire destruction, as disclosed by leading Southern Senators, in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States.

VOICE OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

*Resolved*, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the United States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere immovably to the principle of "*non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories*," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly declaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

*Resolved*, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our Union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population. For these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

VOICE OF THE IOWA DEMOCRACY.

*Resolved*, That we affirm the principles of the National Democratic platform of 1856, and re-assert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the only ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederated States.

*Resolved*, That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in the Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, *no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subjects of slavery as to them may seem proper; and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress*, but by the Supreme Court, on appeal from the decision of the Territorial courts.

* * * * * *

*Resolved*, That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to *the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection*, but that our Government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazzard.

VOICE OF THE VERMONT DEMOCRACY.

*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Vermont, in the language of the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention of 1856, recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question—*non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.*

*Resolved*, That this was the basis of the Compromise Measures of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in 1852, rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854, and triumphantly ratified by the people in the election of 1856.

*Resolved*, That strict, unyielding adherence to, and uniform application of, this Democratic principle to the organization of the Territories, leaving the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their Domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, will effectually and forever defeat and put down sectional legislation and agitation, protect the rights of all the States, and the citizens of every portion thereof, and maintain the prosperity, peace, and harmony of the Union.

VOICE OF THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the Territories against the will of the people thereof, but that the people of each Territory should be allowed to determine the question for themselves, without the interposition of Congress, and subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

*Resolved*, "That this doctrine is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, simply declares that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

*Resolved*, That the new doctrine, that the Constitution confers the right of holding slaves in the Territories in defiance of the wishes of the people thereof, and that Congress should enact laws giving slave property higher rights than other property therein, is a wide departure from these principles, and would render the Democratic party justly obnoxious to the charge of deception and dishonesty.


# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 20, 1859. NO. 4.


☞ The New York *Tribune* of the 12th inst., contains the following remarkable paragraph under its editorial head, the correction or confirmation of which will be awaited with much interest by the community:

"We are creditably informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.

"The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S. which for some time past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours; and when he came in very early in the morning he was interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time, and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sickles."

☞ A boy was asked what meekness was? He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

☞ An indiscreet person is like an unsealed letter, which everybody can peruse.

He is no mean philosopher who can give a reason for half of what he thinks.

# THE GLOBE.

*Circulation—the largest in the county.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

**Wednesday, July 20, 1859.**



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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|---|---|
| CONSTABLE'S SALES, | ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, |
| ATTACHMENTS, | EXECUTIONS, |
| SUMMONS, | DEEDS, |
| SUBPŒNAS, | MORTGAGES, |
| SCHOOL ORDERS. | JUDGMENT NOTES. |
| LEASES FOR HOUSES, | NATURALIZATION B'KS, |
| COMMON BONDS, | JUDGMENT BONDS, |
| WARRANTS, | FEE BILLS, |

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.


**To the Democrats of Huntingdon County**

The Democratic citizens of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are hereby notified to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, August 6th, 1859, and elect two delegates from each, who will assemble upon the following WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., in the Court House at Huntingdon, to nominate a Ticket for County Officers, to be voted for at the approaching annual election—to elect a Representative Delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and three Conferees to elect a Senatorial Delegate to said State Convention.

The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the several boroughs at 7½ o'clock, and closed at 9 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES GWIN,
*Chairman of Democratic County Committee.*

☞ *READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.* ☜

☞ President Buchanan, Gen. Cameron, and other smaller guns, are now at the Bedford Springs. Over two hundred visitors are now there.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—For some weeks the Administration has been in a "pretty kettle of fish" on this question—but we are happy to discover that the voice of the Democracy has had some influence at headquarters, and in time too, to prevent another break in our ranks. The third and last "explanation" we shall take pleasure in laying before our readers next week. We hope the 'organs" may have a happy time "dancing to the fiddler."

*LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

**The Ever Memorable Fourth!---The Way it was Celebrated in Fairfield.**

NEAR FAIRFIELD, HUNTINGDON CO., July 8, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with a meeting held in Fairfield, on the 14th of June, for the purpose of celebrating that Glorious Day, the speakers were secured, invitations were sent to Sabbath Schools and to all persons in this valley, in due time, and the Grove was prepared on the Saturday previous. The sun rose very beautiful and bright on the morning of the 14th, and the air was cool throughout the day. At an early hour, the people began to gather together in crowds, in town, and at 8 o'clock, the several Sabbath Schools that were invited, assembled at the Baptist Church, on the south side of town, for the purpose of forming into a procession, and there awaited the arrival of the Union Guards, of Petersburg, commanded by Captain Joseph Johnston. This company formed a short distance below town, and was marching towards town, when it was met by the Jackson Guards, of Ennisville, commanded by Lieutenant J. McIlroy, (a surviving officer of the war of 1812.) In the interim, the Sabbath Schools had marched into town, and the procession formed as follows:—

1st. The Martial Band and Colors of the Union Guards. 2nd. The surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.—3rd. The Speakers, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence and the President, *pro tem.* 4th. The Union Guards and Jackson Guards. 5th. The Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School. 6th. The Cottage and Johnston Sabbath School combined. 7th. The Union Sabbath School of Fairfield, and then the citizens, who made up the procession.—It was truly a grand sight, reaching nearly a quarter of a mile. The whole company then marched to the Grove, a short distance from town, on the farm belonging to Mordecai Henry. The speakers were then taken to their seats, and the rest were seated in regular and good order, when the performances for the day commenced. The Celebration was opened by prayer, by Mr. Thompson, after which a hymn was sung by the choir. The Declaration of Independence, (which has been read on every occasion of this kind for 83 years, and will be for all time to come,) was read by a patriotic boy (E. W. Hartman) of 12 summers, in a loud and clear voice.—We like to see a patriotic spirit in the young and rising generation, which we fully saw in this instance. Mr. Thompson, Professor of Mooresville Collegiate Institute, addressed the Sabbath Schools in a very scholastic manner, meeting the approbation of all.. We think he did great honor to himself, and congratulate him on his success, and hope the future may always be as the past.

H. T. White, Esq., of Huntingdon, the orator of the day, then gave us a very eloquent oration. We heartly wish Mr. White success in all his future undertakings, as he was so successful this time.

It was then after the middle of the day, and the Sabbath Schools formed in a procession, with the speakers at the head, and the Military Companies in the rear, and marched to the dinner table, which the ladies, (God bless them,) both old and young, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the damages of the frost, had bounteously spread with all the necessaries of life, and in fact, all the luxuries that the country and farmers' wives could produce, for this occasion. Dinner being over, the people again took their seats, and the Military Companies were addressed by D. J. Neff, Esq., and never have we listened to a more patriotic and eloquent speech. It was impossible for some to control their feeling, with regard to his address to the soldiers. After that speech, the Martial Band gave three hearty cheers, and played a very lively tune, after which, the people again formed themselves into a procession and marched back to town, where the Sabbath Schools were dismissed, and the Military Companies marched a short distance below town and amused themselves by going through the Manual of Arms, loading and firing, &c., when they were dismissed also.

We congratulate Captains Johnston and Barr for the orderly conduct, &c., during the day.

The Celebration being over, people were seen in every direction, going to their respective homes, having enjoyed themselves as well as persons could, at least in appearance. During the night there was an excellent supper served up for the young ladies and gentlemen, by our friend, L. Troutwein, Proprietor of the Hotel in Fairfield. Such were the performances of the day. X. X.

WHY IS IT?—The students at the Pennsylvania Farm School, are required to pay $100 each per year, *and work three hours per day!* Now, while the broom is "new," it may "sweep clean," but we believe, nevertheless, that these terms are high. After all the aid which the Farm School has received from without, it occurs to us, that it might offer its advantages to our young men at a cheaper rate.—Why should other institutions of learning under bid it? Students at the Cassville Seminary, we are told, pay only $100 or less per year, and are not required to work at all.—Or, if they work "three hours per day," they need pay nothing at all! How is it that the institution fostered by the State, and aided materially and liberally by numerous philanthropists, cannot compete more successfully with private enterprise? We do not say it has not its full share of students, but what we want to know is, why they should be required to pay more than seems necessary. Why is it? PHILO.

☞ Miss E. M. Hurlbut, of North Bridgewater, Mass., advertises in the *Journal*, that she will teach several kinds of painting for $20,00—precisely the same are taught at the Cassville Seminary for about *half* the money ($12)!

Her "printed directions" ought to be sold very low, if at all, for experience has fully shown, that, except to those who have had practical instruction, such directions are almost absolutely worthless. Some things, it is very true, may be learned from books, but all artists well know, that Painting is not one of them. Remember that a dollar's worth of rules is not always a dollar's worth of knowledge. PHILO.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.**

**Letter from Nebraska Territory.**

COLUMBUS, N. T., July 4, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—As I promised in my last, I write you, after having received reliable information from the mines. Our latest news is most encouraging; recent discoveries have been made in the mountains, of float and shot gold. The *Rocky Mountain News*, of a recent date says, that men are making from five, ten, twenty to one hundred dollars per day. The editor, W. N. Byers, a man well known in the Western country, makes the above report through the *News*, and adds a post-script, assuring his friends of the authenticity of the report—he having been witness to the large yields referred to. Yesterday I was informed that Mr. Byers had recently left Fort Kearny, on his way for Omaha. Being desirous to see him myself, I procured a horse and rode down the Platte fifteen miles, when I overtook him; he assured me that the mines are as rich, or even richer, than herein represented. Men that have done anything in the way of prospecting, are now making fortunes. The excitement now runs higher than ever. Emigration has set in again, and from present appearances, I should say that Western Iowa, and Eastern Nebraska will be almost depopulated with the "gold fever." To-day, while our Peace and Liberty loving citizens were celebrating the "Fourth" in most approved Western style, the Eastern mail came in about twenty-six hours ahead of time. Patriotic effusions were suspended to ascertain the cause, the news proved to be nothing more nor less, than the pleasing intelligence, that we should prepare to loose our scalps. The facts of the case are simply these: about two weeks ago, a war party of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, made a descent on a Pawnees village, (situated about forty miles west of Omaha,) the latter tribe lost everything in the way of provisions and clothing, also a number of their scalps. The Pawnees have formed an alliance with the Omahas, Pancas, and Yauckton, Sioux, and are in pursuit of their mutual enemies; their march is Westward, and we are expecting them here hourly. They have been committing depredations on the Elk Horn river, and on Maple creek, about fifty miles east of this. An armed force was sent out from Omaha on Saturday evening last, to assist the whites, on the Elk Horn, and in the Platte Valley. Two Indians, supposed to be spies, were lodged in jail in Omaha; they seemed anxious to leave town ahead of the armed force, which excited suspicion. A company of men, well armed, and a Government twelve pounder, are on their way for this place; they will probably be here to-night. The destitute condition of the Indians at present, is an excuse for their begging, but it does not justify murderous attacks, such as they have lately made. Our town is in a blaze of excitement; every one is reading war news, making cartridges, or cleaning fire-arms, except myself; but my letter will prove to you, beyond a doubt, that I, too, have caught the excitement. The General Agent of the Western Stage company, passed through here just now on his way to Ft. Kearney, for a detachment of troops.

Once more, adieu, and if I prescribe my scalp, you will hear from me again. Now for my "shooting stick." Whew! who would'nt be a Border Ruffian.

S.

**THE WAR IN EUROPE.**

*The great battle of Solferino—Highly Interesting Particulars from the Battle Field—Letter from H. J. Raymond to the New York Times.*

CASTIGLIONE, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet—for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded have returned to give us any distinct and connected report.—But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000—dead or disabled—lie, on this bright, starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills—which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills, planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village, and had stationed their immense array all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did througoont the day, with the utmost desperation. They were *three times* driven out of the town, before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you, will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it, completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio River, which flows southward from the lower end of Lake Garda, and empties into the Po.

But the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of a line connecting the towns of Castiglione, Solferino and Volta.—At one point after another a sharp cannonading would arise and continue for half or three quarts of an hour—and after each successive engagement of this kind, the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French forces.—During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and the weather hot. But clouds began to gather at about noon, and at 5 o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from the northwest; the wind came first, sweeping from the parched streets an enormous cloud of dust, and was soon followed by a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by vivid lightning and rapid explosions of rattling thunder. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, the sun shone out again, and the air was cooled and perfectly delightful. Though the cannon may have ceased for a time to take part in it, the fight had meantime gone on—and when I again resumed my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled me, the cannonading commenced quite on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King, who commands them in person, had been been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after night-fall, an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart—and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slacked their fire and several times took up new positions—while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them—suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading outward both ways at the top, like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the west, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes from each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half-a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all way the down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total rout. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more struggle in the morning; judging from my own observation, it certainly is not probable.—They have sustained an overwhelming defeat and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral Powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him.

Just before nightfall a tremendous cannonading was distinctly visible in the direction of Mantua, and it was supposed by one or two French officers that Prince Napoleon was assaulting that fortress as part of the general plan of the day's operations, while the Emperor was engaging the enemy in the open field. But I see no reason to suppose that this is true, as Prince Napoleon could scarcely have reached Mantua by this time, as he was in Florence only a week ago.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number of killed and wounded in this battle; but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than *ten thousand* wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day—to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places. The first intimation we received of an engagement having taken place, was from meteing three or four carts, drawn by oxen, and filled with wounded—before we reached Montechiaro on the road from Brescia. As we heard of no battle, we naturaly supposed that these wounds had been received in some skirmish. Soon after we met a one-horse carriage, in which was laid at full length on officer of rank, whose face wore so ghastly a look as to make it evident he was dying. On reaching Montechiaro, and stopping for a moment to rest our horses, we were told that a great battle was then going-on in the plain before Castiglione; and going at once to the summit of some old fortifications which once defended the town, we could see with our glasses the smoke of the engagement.

We lost no time in pushing forward, although we were told that we could not reach Castiglione, because the roads were completely occupied by artillery held in reserve. We went on, however, continuing to meet carriages and carts laden with wounded, and passing the French camps of the previous night, came to a point, at about half a mile from town, where a park of artillery wagons was defiling from their camp into the road. Watching our chances, we drove in between two of the wagons, and so entered the town under cover of the enormous cloud of dust which they raised. The main street was densely crowded with carts, carriages, horses, donkeys, oxen, soldiers, suttlers, and persons and animals of every description. We pushed our way, without hindrance, directly past the house marked as the *Quartier Generale*, or head-quarters of the Emperor, and were thus within the camp. We had gone but a short distance when we came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down a cross street to a church which had been taken for a hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men were here exhibited. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered—hundreds had their hands tied up, and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds—and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and a resolute air, naked to the waist, and having a bullet wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his check, and a deep bayonet-thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two—and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts—and a few were carried upon mattrasses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs, were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners—and it continued thus from about 10 in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by. All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed; mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds; Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine, and otherwise ministering to their comfort; but morning will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded, there came along squads of prisoners taken at various stages of the action. Sometimes there would be only three or four—then twenty, fifty or a hundred, and in one company over 400.—They walked closely together, six or eight deep—the officers being generally in the middle, and were guarded by a single file of troops walking on each side. As a general thing they were not bad looking men. Very many of them were very young—not over 16, certainly—and only now and then you would see a particularly brutal and stupid countenance. There was nothing like anger or shame on their faces; they seemed generally wholly indifferent to their position, but looked about with a good deal of curiosity upon the crowd which surrounded them. They were generally silent, though now and then they would talk and laugh with each other as they passed along. The officers were, with scarcely an exception, handsome, manly and intelligent fellows. All were without arms.—The uniform of the men was a very coarse brown stuff, made of flax, very plain, and with scarcely any attempt at ornament. Towards night, carts began to come in laden with wounded Austrians, hundreds of whom passed along while I stood there, and were taken directly to the hospitals, where they received precisely the same treatment as the French. Most of them seemed to be very badly hurt. Among the number, both of the wounded and the prisoners, were many Hungarians.

The town to-night, as might be expected, is simply a camp. The streets which are narrow are crammed with artillery and provision wagons trying, almost in vain, to make their way through the town; bivouac fires light up the orchards and fields all around the village; two streams of troops pour out on the two roads leading to the field of battle, extending as far as the eye can reach; suttlers, fruit peddlers, and small dealers of every kind circulate among the soldiers who crowd the streets; an immense train of Piedmontese artillery are brought to a stand in the street while trying to make through the town to their places of encampment; and thousands of French infantry, despairing of reaching their tents, have seated themselves upon the narrow side-walks, and with the house-walls for a back and their haversacks for pillows, they have addressed themselves in that position to the labor of obtaining a night's rest. It is a striking scene most certainly, and the most wonderful part of it is the perfect order and good behaviour of the troops. I have not seen during the whole day, a single instance of disorder, or even of rudeness, in word or deed from any soldier.—Not one have I seen in the slightest degree intoxicated; not one have I seen shouting or singing; not a rough or rude remark have I seen or heard addressed to any one, nor have I failed, in a single instance, whenever I have applied to a soldier for information or addressed him on any subject whatever, to receive a courteous reply and the most polite endeavor to aid my wishes. Nor have I heard a single cheer over the victory, or a single syllable of exultation over the prisoners as they come in. The most respectful silence has in every case been preserved.—Expressions of sympathy with the wounded were constant, and prompt attention, so far as possible, was always given to their wants. Private property in the town, so far as I can see, has been treated with perfect respect.—In selecting fields for the camp, those which will be injured by it least, seem uniformly to be chosen. Bakers' shops, and groceries, with cheese, bacon, suasages, &c., freely exposed, are open, and I have repeatedly seen soldiers bargaining for supplies at their windows. But I have heard of no instance and seen no indication of the slightest interference with private property. Yet there is no great rigor of discipline enforced—for the soldiers seem to be quite at their ease and wander about town very much at their own discretion. H. J. R.


A DEFENCE of ARMAGEDDON, or *Our Great Country Foretold in the Holy Scriptures.* In two Discourses.—Delivered in the Capitol of the United States, at the Request of several members of Congress, on the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day, 1857.

This is one of the most popular books of the day—just issued from the press, and for sale at Lewis' Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store.

GREAT ARRIVAL

OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Has just opened one of the best stocks of BOOTS AND SHOES that ever came to the ancient borough. Ladies, gentlemen, old and young, cannot fail to be suited at his Store. For every style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, manufactured of the best material, call at Westbrook's.

LASTS, AND MOROCCO SKINS.

Also—HATS and CAPS for men and boys.

His assortment of goods is too large to enumerate. Call and examine for yourselves.

Don't forget that his Store is now two doors east of the "Globe" building.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

POCKET MAPS OF THE WESTERN STATES, for sale at *Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

*PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an army of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you?* Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859-1y.

JACKSON HOTEL,

*RAILROAD STREET,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Travelers, and citizens of the county, are informed that no pains will be spared to make them feel comfortable and at home at this House. [April 6, '59.

MANSION HOUSE,

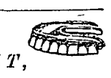
*HILL STREET,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,



*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

*HILL STREET,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. & H. WILLIAMS, Proprietors.

The best accommodations for man and beast. Give us a trial and be convinced. [April 13, '59.

1859. 1859.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers, as well as the citizens of the town and country generally, to our new and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of every article of gentlemens' furnishing goods. We deem it unnecessary to make a newspaper flourish, being confident that a call and an examination of our goods, will satisfy all, that our goods are just what we recommend them to be, well made, of good material, and as cheap as the same quality of goods can be bought in the county of Huntingdon. It is not our desire, as it is not the policy of honest men, to deceive, but this much we will say, that we will guarantee to all who may favour us with their patronage, entire satisfaction as to quality, fit and price. Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing, not found in our stock, by leaving their measure, they can be accommodated at short notice. Call at the corner of the diamond, Long's new house.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

April 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

AT BEN JACOBS'

AT BEN JACOBS'

CHEAP CORNER,

CHEAP CORNER.

BENJ. JACOBS has now upon his shelves a large and full assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

His stock of CLOTHING for men and boys is complete—every article of wear will be found to be good and cheap. Full suits sold at greatly reduced prices—panic prices—which will be very low.

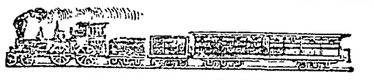
His entire stock of Goods will compare with any other in town, and the public will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

As I am determined to sell my goods, bargains may be expected, so all will do well to call.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.



SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, April 13th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Morning Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 9.25 A. M., connecting with through Express west and Mail Train east on Pennsylvania Railroad, running through to HOPEWELL, where Passengers take Stages for BLOODY RUN, BEDFORD, SCHELLSBURG, Fulton county, &c.

Evening Train leaves HUNTINGDON at 5.00 P. M., connecting with Mail Train west on Pennsylvania Railroad, running to COALMONT and intermediate Stations.

RETURNING.

Morning Train leaves HOPEWELL at 12.20 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2.32 P. M.

Evening Train leaves COALMONT 7.00 P. M., SAXTON 7.36 P. M., and arrives at HUNTINGDON at 9.12 P. M., connecting with East Line Eastward on Penna. railroad.

These Trains will be run strictly according to time table, and the traveling public can rely upon being accommodated to the fullest extent.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent.*

April 13, 1859.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

*FOR SALE*

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Smith's and Bullion's Grammar.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's and Colburn's Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys.
Davies' Algebra.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, April 27, 1859.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

LOST.—A blank book of folio size with paper cover, containing the Minutes of the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon, from 1796 to 1804, and the rules for the government of the Council. It is supposed to have been left, a few years ago, at some place where the Council assembled. Any information as to its whereabouts will be very thankfully received by any of the borough officers.

MR. EDITOR:—On Friday afternoon last, a party of young folks, your reporter included, visited the village of Shaeffersville, this county, and to use a common expression, we had a "glorious time." We were kindly received by our friends, and after the usual salutations were gone through with, we were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast, which we did ample justice too. The table groaned under the gorgeous load of good things. After which, we walked a short distance into the country, to admire the beauties of nature and of nature's God. We passed two or three hours very pleasantly in the village of Shaeffersville, and for the kind attention we received, our friends there will consider our best beaver tipped in the most approved style.

It is no longer a matter of speculation, but a fact beyond all doubt, that the *Bald Hornet* is bound to make its appearance before long. I am informed that the first number will be issued in about two weeks. The editor has not yet been announced, but I presume he has already been chosen from amongst the faithful. It is time that it should make its appearance, with another Brigadier General George Washington Bowman at its head, for the follies of the Administration are sadly in need of help. Mr. Buchanan went to Bedford on Monday last, to recruit a little for the coming winter, and to arrange Pennsylvania politics for a twelve month. Expect *some* of our worthy functionaries will visit the President.

I am informed that Dr. H. K. Neff, of this place, is a candidate for nomination for the Legislature, in the Opposition party. The Dr. is a whole-souled, clever and gentlemanly fellow, and if the Opposition party is to be the successful party this fall, I wish the Dr. success. He would make a popular Legislator.

On the night of the 13th of July, inst., as the ten o'clock train was passing along just below the stone quarry, some rascals, inspired by the devil, took it into their heads that they ought to throw stones through the windows of the cars, which they did, but, fortunately, injuring no one. The watchman was a short distance below the party, but knew nothing of it, until the train was stopped. He then got on board the train, rode a short distance, and returned by way of the turnpike, thereby meeting the scoundrels, and also recognizing them. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the party, and, on Saturday last, three of them were taken into custody, the other three making good their escape. The proper officer is in search of them, and I feel pretty confident that he will succeed in capturing them. I have the names of the depredators in my possession, but forbear publishing them at present, for the respect which I have for their parents. I say, however, that they should be severely punished.

In the last Shirleysburg *Herald*, I noticed a communication written over the signature of "Flora," which speaks very disparagingly of our town. Flora asserts that it is the "meanest place 'out of Jail,'" and so on. Now, I would like to know whether Flora ever lived any place out of Jail, as she appears to know so much about matters and things "in jail." She also states that you may "go where you like, you will see drunkenness, hear profane language, or something bad." Well it is strange that strangers passing through our town can see and hear all these things, when *some* of our oldest citizens know nothing of it at all! Strange, passing strange, indeed. The lady must have visited all the places of bad repute in our town, to see and hear so much. Will she explain?

EX-REPORTER.

TOO TRUE.—An exchange well says, when a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had sinned. But when a poor, confiding girl, is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed—there is no peace for *her* this side the grave. Society has no loving, helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities unknown to heaven. There is a deep wrong in them and fearful are the consequences.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We understand that our storekeepers have adopted the rule of closing their stores at eight o'clock in the evening, instead of nine or ten, as it might suit them. This is a move in the right direction. We only wonder that it was not thought of before. Now, the clerks can have a little time for recreation and exercise, instead of being cooped up in a hot store room all evening. We sanction all such movements.

☞ T. P. Love has just received a fresh lot of extra family flour.

☞ The following question was under discussion at a place of public resort one evening last week:

"That it is by the help of the Devil that certain men are Democrats."

We propose the following:

If the Devil influences men to be Democrats, why is it that many of his best friends are found in the Opposition party?

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Hymn Books, Anniversary and Sunday School Music Books, the Child's Scripture Question Books, Bibles and Testaments, Record Books, Class Books, Award Tickets and Cards, Red and Blue Tickets, Award Books for children, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

INKS AND FLUIDS.—Arnold's, Hodgson's, and Harrison's Writing Fluids—Bussier's, Harrison's, and Hoover's Black, Red and Blue Inks, Copying Fluids, and Indelible Inks, just received, and for sale at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Three cattle, belonging to Mr. John Webb, who resides in Hartslog Valley, this county, were killed by lightning, on Friday of last week. They were in an open field, and all killed at one time.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where Catalogues of Books can be had.

☞ Family Bibles, Polyglot Bibles, Pocket Bibles, School Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, David's Psalms, &c., &c., for sale cheap at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ O. B.'s letter would have appeared, if our compositors could have managed it.—Correspondents should be careful to have their manuscripts well prepared before sending them to the printer.

THE DAUGHTER OF AFFLICTION.—A Memoir of the Protracted Sufferings, and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin. For sale at Lewis' Book Store, at the price fixed by the authoress.

This interesting volume is printed in large and clear type, and neatly bound.

REFRESHING—The showers we had on Friday last, commencing at 9.25, A. M., and continuing during the greater part of the day. Since then, corn, potatoes, &c., have been looking up.

COUNTY TREASURY.—We are informed that Col. George Gwin, of this place, will be a candidate for this office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ A horse belonging to Mr. John Lloyd, residing on the ridge below town, fell dead on Monday last, after having been brought to the stable from work at noon.

☞ The Pictorial Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila., is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

[For The Globe.]

HUNTINGDON, Pa., July 20, 1859.

*William Lewis, Esq., Editor Globe:*

SIR:—It is hoped that you will give a place in your columns to the following

STATEMENT:

I observe that the *Journal* of last week, in referring to the lecture delivered by H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., on the evening of the 11th inst., makes use of the following language: "We are free to say that the historical part of Mr. Swoope's subject, was very eloquent and decidedly the best. We thought that we had heard it before, and on examining our files *we find, almost verbatim, the same thing*, in the address of R. McDivitt, Esq., before the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, December 22, '53, and published in the *Journal*, February 1st, '54. * * * *Mr. Swoope is guilty of gross plagiarism and literary theft.*"

Although Mr. Swoope's high literary character is such as to demand no vindication at my hands, when the facts are known, yet if this broad charge is permitted to remain unanswered and undenied, there are those, doubtless, who would not scruple to represent it still as truthful, although entirely without foundation.

The lecture in question was hastily prepared by Mr. Swoope, some time in February last, in pursuance of an invitation extended to him by some literary organization in Williamsport. I was then in Clearfield, and remained in his office, during almost the whole time in which he was engaged in its preparation. *I know that Mr. Swoope had neither the "Huntingdon Journal," nor any other newspaper before him at the time, from which the plaigiarism referred to, could have been committed,* and I feel quite confident that Mr. S. never knew of the existence of any such address as that delivered by Mr. McDivitt, before the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.

Moreover, I have examined carefully the address of Mr. Mc. and compared it with that of Mr. Swoope. *I am compelled to state that there is not the slightest ground upon which to support the charge so broadly and so boldly made by the "Journal."* The most remote similarity cannot be detected, farther than that which would be unavoidable, when two gentlemen consider the same train of circumstances in chronological order. I believe the gentlemen have *quoted* the same author in two or three instances.

I am very truly,

Your friend and servant,

J. D. CAMPBELL.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.**

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

*And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients*; are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

*They will cure* DYSPEPSIA.
*They will cure* NERVOUS DEBILITY.
*They will cure* LIVER COMPLAINT.
*They will cure* JAUNDICE.
*They will cure* DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
*They will cure* CONSTIPATION.
*They will cure* PILES.
*They will cure* HEARTBURN.
*They will cure* SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
*They will cure* FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

**EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.**

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

**DIED,**

In this place, on Friday the 9th of July, 1859. TOBIAS, the beloved son of Manuel and Caroline Gutman, aged one year, one month and four days.

He was too sweet to stay below,
And God has called him home,
To dwell in His bright courts above—
Sweet angels bid him come.

For he is happier there, I know,
Where bright-winged angels dwell,
Than I could make him here below—
Sweet TOBIAS, fare-thee-well. *

LOST or mislaid on or about from the tenth to twentieth of May, 1856, a certificate of Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road & Coal Company, of eight shares of stock.

GEORGE GWIN.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of WM. J. WILSON, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN B. FRAZIER,
July 20, 1859. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—

Decoyed or stolen from the undersigned, on the evening of the 7th June ult., Nancy Jane Sneath. She is about nine years old, and was bound to me until eighteen. She is supposed to be at Jas. M. Hollers', in Hollidaysburg. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account.

N. K. COVERT.

Springfield twp., Hunt. co., Pa., July 20, 1859-3t.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 8th day of August, 1859.

Samuel Brickets, farmer, Jackson.
James Ewing, farmer, Barree.
Elisha Gillan, farmer, Barree.
James Gilliagow, J. P., Clay.
Henry Greenawalt, farmer, Brady.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
William Hoffman, Carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Huey, farmer, Brady.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Lewis, inn keeper, Shirley.
Benjamin J. Laport, wagon maker, Franklin.
Christian Miller, farmer, Cass.
John T. Moore, miller, West.
Michael Myers, farmer, Cromwell.
William McDivit, boatman, Oneida.
David McGarney, farmer, Shirley.
Martin Orlady, M. D., Walker.
Alexander Port, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
David Shingle, miller, Franklin.
Martin Walker, farmer, West.
Andrew Wise, farmer, Union.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
George B. Young, J. P., Porter.
James Ozburn, farmer, Jackson.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J. S. Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Samuel Brooks, Esq., clerk, Carbon.
J. Nelson Ball, mechanic, Huntingdon.
John A. Black, farmer, Clay.
Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield.
Henry Cramer, founder, Brady.
Algerson Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Colder, sr., farmer, Porter.
Amos Clark, farmer, Tod.
John Copley, blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel B. Donaldson, farmer, Carbon.
Edward Dougherty, farmer, Shirley.
George Eby, merchant, Brady.
Adam Focht, farmer, Morris.
Moses Greenland, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Green, farmer, Cass.
Alexander Gilleland, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
A. S. Harrison, J. P., Huntingdon.
William Harman, carpenter, Porter.
John R. Hunter, merchant, West.
John Hostler, farmer, Morris.
John Jacobs, butcher, Shirleysburg.
James Lightner, M. D., Shirleysburg.
James Lyons, farmer, Springfield.
Porter Livingston, farmer, Barree.
James Lym, mason, Springfield.
Winchester J. McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert Madden, carpenter, Springfield.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
David B. Moug, tanner, Warriorsmark.
George Numer, tanner, Henderson.
McGinley Neeley, tanner, Dublin.
James Neeley, Esq., tanner, Dublin.
Franklin Conner, tailor, Alexandria.
Daniel Prough, laborer, Henderson.
Andrew Park, farmer, Cass.
Henry Roberts, farmer, Shirley.
James J. Robison, laborer, Shirley.
Hon. Wm. B. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Henry Sheeder, farmer, Penn.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
George Sipes, Esq., merchant, Cromwell.
Jacob Sollers, carpenter, Springfield.
Samuel Secrist, farmer, Brady.
G. G. Tate, constable, Carbon.
Thomas Wilson, Esq., farmer, Barree.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

William H. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
James S. Burket, inn-keeper, Cromwell.
Christian Couts, inn-keeper, Huntingdon.
John W. Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
Asher Drake, jr., farmer, Clay.
Abraham Elins, farmer, Tod.
James Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark.
K. L. Green, farmer, Clay.
Jonathan Hoover, farmer, Cass.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Thomas Hyskill, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Horning, farmer, Barree.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
Wm. A. McCahy, teacher, Brady.
Joseph Morrison, inn-keeper, Carbon.
James McCline, farmer, Porter.
Peter N. Marks, carpenter, Huntingdon.
George Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Christian Price, farmer, Tell.
John Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Levi Redenour, farmer, Juniata.
George Roland, farmer, Cass.
James Reed, laborer, Carbon.
George H. Stevens, plasterer, Clay.
Solomon Silknitter, teacher, Oneida.
Alexander Scott, farmer, Tell.
John J. Swan, farmer, Dublin.
Peter Tippery, Jr., P., Morris.
Clark Walker, merchant, Barree.
John Weston, machinist, Warriorsmark.

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN MILLER, late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES C. ASH,
July 13, 1859. *Administrator.*

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1859.

FIRST WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andrew Patrick, | vs. | Eby, Cunningham & Herr. |
| Jacob H. Lex, | vs. | Caldwell & Hoover. |
| Jacob Criswell | vs. | R. Hare Powell. |
| Leonard Weaver | vs. | H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. |
| John Montgomery, | vs. | Jno. R. Gosnell. |
| Matson Walker, | vs. | Andrew Walker. |
| L. S. Heckt, | vs. | John Jamison. |
| Clement's heirs | vs. | Jno. McCanless, et. al. |
| Glasgow & Bair | vs. | Caleb Brown. |
| J. Butler Hamilton, | vs. | Fred. Crisman. |
| James Chamberlain, | vs. | Walter Graham. |
| Peter Etnire | vs. | Jno. Shope. |
| Mary Irvin, | vs. | Wm. Reed. |
| D. B. Birney, | vs. | John Eby. |
| Fleming Holliday | vs. | H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co. |

SECOND WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stewart Foster, et. al. | vs. | Wm. Foster's heirs. |
| John Garner | vs. | John Savage. |
| John Savage, | vs. | Matthew Trueman. |
| Same, | vs. | Fisher. |
| A. S. & E. Roberts, | vs. | Robt. Speer's Admr. |
| Miller Wallace, | vs. | Wm. McCauly, et. al. |
| Mary McCauly, | vs. | West Branch In's. Co. |
| J. B. McElroy, | vs. | Henry Irvin. |
| Wm. H. Gorsuch, | vs. | Cromwell Tp. School Dis. |
| A. Port, Admr. for use, | vs. | Exrs. of Jas. Porter, dec'd. |
| Catharine Householder, | vs. | Abram Grub, et. al. |
| Thomas Welsh, | vs. | Admr. of J. French, dec'd. |

Huntingdon, July 20, 1859.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN HUNTINGDON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property now *occupied by himself*, known as the *BROAD TOP HOUSE*, immediately opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road Depot. If not sold at private sale before Tuesday 9th of August, it will be on that day offered at public sale.

ANDREW MOEBUS.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

EXECUTORS SALE.—

*REAL ESTATE OF JOHN McCAHAN, DEC'D.*

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd., by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd, will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Wednesday, the 14th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

1. A FARM in Woodcock Valley, Walker township, Huntingdon county, now in tenure of Simon Coulter, about one mile north of McConnellstown, composed of several surveys, containing about 260 acres of good limestone land—about 150 acres of which are cleared, well fenced and under good cultivation, with a log house and log barn thereon erected. There is a fine spring on this property, and running water through the meadow land.

2. A FARM now in tenure of Jonathan Hardy, known as the "Buoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about two and a half miles north of Huntingdon, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing altogether, about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber. About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

3. A tract of land situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, at the head of Kishacoquillas Valley, containing 92 acres and 96 perches, formerly the property of James Ross, dec'd. This tract is finely timbered with oak, pine, &c. A few acres of meadow land cleared, and a dwelling house thereon erected.

4. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 188 acres, known as the Wiley tract. This is also heavily timbered.

5. A tract of land on Mill Creek, near Lane's mill surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Austin, containing 404 acres and 81 perches.

6. A tract of land lying on the waters of Mill Creek, Brady township, adjoining lands of James Lane, Dickson Hall and others, surveyed on a warrant to Samuel Ayres, containing 435 acres and 85 perches.

7. A tract of timber land situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on a warrant to George Cutwalt, containing about 100 acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Grafius, William S. Lincoln and others.

8. A tract of land on the Penna. Railroad, in Franklin township, Huntingdon county, known as the Freedom Farm, containing about 100 acres, adjoining land of Joseph Dysart and others.

9. The balance of the survey in the name of Frederick Ashbaugh, supposed to be about 45 acres, lying back of the Huntingdon grave yard, adjoining lands of Daniel Africa, John Glazier, David Blair and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest from delivery of possession, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
J. KINNEY McCAHAN,
*Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.*

WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1859, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the *said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it* shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

*Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of July, in the year of* our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 23rd day of April, 1859, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of August, A. D., 1859, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to several lots of ground in the town of Mount Union, with all the following buildings thereon;

1st. All his right, title and interest in and to a lot of ground in said town, and has thereon a brick store and dwelling house, two stories high, and other out buildings, and being No. 5 in plan of said town.

2d. Also—A lot of ground in said town, and has thereon a warehouse, and is No. — in plan of said town.

3d. Also—A lot of vacant ground used as a wharf, adjoins the warehouse on the west, and is No. 6 in said town.

4th. Also—A lot of ground, and No. 9 in plan of said town, and has thereon a one and a half story stone and frame house, and other out buildings.

5th. Also—Two lots of vacant ground and Nos. 12 and 15 in plan of said town, and lies between Water street and Pennsylvania Canal.

6th. Also—Two vacant lots fronting on Railroad avenue, running back to an alley, and is Nos. 13 and 16 in plan of said town. These lots are fenced.

7th. Also—A lot of ground in plan of said town, laid out by John Sharrer, and being a corner lot, and has thereon a two story frame house and other out buildings. No. — in plan that the said Sharrer laid out.

8th. Also—A lot of ground, being a corner lot, and has thereon a large frame Sumac mill and fixtures, &c. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Eby.

ALSO—All that certain two story frame messuage and tenement, situate in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, and in the town or village known as "Broad Top City," on the east side of Broad street in said Broad Top City, and fronting on said street twenty-six feet, and extending back in depth eighteen feet, and being on the western end of the lot numbered on the plan of said Broad Top City, No. 204, and adjoining lot of E. C. Knight on the south, and lot of the said Patrick Burns on the north. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Patrick Burns and John Burns.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the Borough of Birmingham, fronting 66 feet on Tyrone street and running back 55 feet, more or less, adjoining Mary Jordan, on the West and North, on the East by a lot in the name of Dr. Burdue, having thereon erected a two story plastered frame house, known as the Hall of the Sons of Temperance of the Borough of Birmingham. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of The Birmingham Division, No. 163, of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Pennsylvania.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the village of Newburg, Tod township, Huntingdon county, fronting the main street in said village, sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to land of Benjamin F. Baker, and adjoining on the east and west, by land of the said Baker, containing 1200 square feet of ground. Having thereon erected a one and a half story frame house, a one story frame shop, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amos Clark.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon County, adjoining land of Cresswell and Brown on the North, Edward Nash and John Nash on the East, and land late the property of Robert Speer, deceased, on the South, containing one hundred and seventy acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of G. W. Speer.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground adjoining the Borough of Cassville, adjoining land of Brown and Cresswell on the south, Philip D. Stephens on the west, Joshua Greenland and others on the north and east, containing five acres and a half. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated 14 October, 1794, in the name of William Harrison, containing four hundred acres and allowance, be the same more or less. Also—A tract of land situate in the said township and county, adjoining lands now or lately of Dougherty and Speer, other lands of the said Martin and others, surveyed in pursuance of two warrants in the name of John W. Edwards, the one thereof dated 14 May, 1842, and the other thereof dated 28 December, 1842, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant in the name of Michael J. Martin, containing three hundred and ninety-three acres, with the allowance, be the same more or less.

Also—A tract of land adjoining the above tract in the name of William Harrison, and others, known as Martin's Manor Improvement, containing 4 hundred and thirty-nine acres and thirty-one perches, be the same more or less.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. J. Martin.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one acre of ground situate in Graysville, Franklin township, and adjoining lands of the Presbyterian Church on the west, James Ewing on the east and south, and on the north-west by Washington Reynolds, having thereon a two story frame house, sixteen feet by twenty-eight, with a kitchen attached, and stable twenty-eight by thirty, and other buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Jacobs.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about seventy-two acres, be the same more or less, about fifty of which is cleared, having thereon a two story log house and kitchen attached, twenty by twenty-four feet, a frame barn thirty-two by twenty feet, and blacksmith shop and other out buildings thereon, and adjoines lands of James Hutchison on the south, S. Hess on the north, and J. Flenner on the west, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Thompson.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, fifty acres of which is cleared, having thereon erected a log one and a half story house, a small log barn and other buildings; adjoining lands of Richard Madden on the east, A. Cutchall on the south, on the west, John Cutchall, and north, Jacob Lane and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Mills.

ALSO—The undivided half part of lots numbered 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, in the recorded plan of the town of Coalmont, being vacant lots. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Levi Evans.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the town of Coalmont, being No. 35 in plan of said town, and has thereon erected a two story frame house and stable, fronting on Evans street fifty feet, adjoining lot of Adam Keith, and a lot of Levi Evans, as the property of Aaron W. Evans and Levi Evans.

Also—Another lot of ground numbered thirty-eight in the plan of the aforesaid town, fronting on Evans street fifty feet, extending back one hundred and fifty feet to Schell street, having thereon erected a one story frame plank house, a store room and other out buildings there on, with a kitchen attached, as the property of Levi Evans. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Aaron W. Evans and Levi Evans.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest of, in, and to all that tract of land now in the occupancy of Daniel Reed and William Bricker, adjoining lands of John Levingston, lands of William Foster's heirs, John P. Stewart, Robert Wilson and John Hall, according to the courses and distances of a survey of John F. Ramey, the 30th of October, 1856, containing, according to said survey, two hundred and seventy acres and allowance, being that part of the real estate of Wm. Foster, dec'd, allotted to the said defendant, in the division of his father's estate, and by the Assignees of the said David Foster, conveyed to the said Daniel Reed and William Bricker, by deed bearing date the 1st day of December, 1856, having thereon a saw mill and two houses and frame barn, and other necessary thereon. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David H. Foster.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to three hundred acres of coal land, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of the H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co., Samuel Diggins and others, being on the north of Shoup's Run; about twenty acres cleared and under fence. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Dr. Horace L. Brown.

☞ Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, to wit:

1. Final account of John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Mary Ann Newell, (now in her majority,) formerly a minor child of Andrew Newell, dec'd.

2. Thomas A. Sneller, Guardian of George Bowman, a minor son of George Bowman, late of Shirley township, deceased.

3. Hiram Williamson, Administrator of the estate of George Smith, late of West township, deceased.

4. Joseph Hegie and William Doyle, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Abraham Hegie, late of Tell township, deceased.

5. John Jones and Jacob G. Jones, Executors of the last Will, &c., of James Jones, late of Tell township, dec'd.

6. John Owens, Esq. and Robert Henderson, Executors, &c., of the last Will, &c., of John Henderson, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

7. Isaac Lininger, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John G. Mosser, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

8. Wm. S. Lyons, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of the Rev. Thomas Askins, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.

9. Wm. S. Lyons, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of George Askins, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.

10. John Mattern, surviving Executor of the last Will, &c., of George Mattern, late of Franklin township, dec'd.

11. George Robertson and Thompson Stains, Executors of the last Will of George Robertson, late of Springfield township, dec'd.

12. James Stewart and Samuel Mitchell, Executors of the last Will, &c., of Wm. D. Black, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

13. John Snyder, Executor of the last Will, &c., of David Snyder, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

14. Supplemental account of Henry Brewster, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Dawson C. Smawley, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

15. Hon. Benj. F. Patton and J. T. Mathias, Esq., Administrators of the estate of Dr. David Diller, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.

16. David Welch, Administrator of the estate of Mary and Susannah Walker, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

17. James Cree and Jonathan Cree, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Cree, late of Dublin township, dec'd.

18. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of George Buchanan, dec'd.

19. John Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Samuel Kerr, late of Penn township, dec'd.

20. Final account of Nicholas Cresswell, Guardian of Louis G. Stewart, who was a minor child of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, deceased, now in his majority.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 13, 1859.

NOTICE.—

The creditors of Jonathan Leslie, and all others interested, will take notice that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, for the appointment of a suitable person to act as the Trustee or Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, in the place of James M. Bell, who was discharged by the Court, and James Entrekin and Thomas Jackson, the remaining Trustees or Assignees who both died since the discharge of J. M. Bell; and that the said Court has ordered this notice to be published four weeks before the first day of next Term, viz: Second Monday of August next, when said application will be considered.

D. CALDWELL,
Huntingdon, July 6, 1859. Prothonotary.

☞ *Democratic Standard*, Hollidaysburg, Blair county and *Democrat*, Lewistown, Mifflin county, each publish four times and send bill to this office.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the fund in the hands of Graffus Miller, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Moses Robinson, will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, July 22, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons are required to present their claims before said Auditor at that time, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

A. W. BENEDICT, *Auditor.*

June 29, 1859-4t.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,

Call at the store of

BENJ. JACOBS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

*(Estate of James Livingston, deceased.)*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, 30th of July next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, late of James Livingston, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the north by lands of John Horning; on the east by lands of Jacob C. Miller; on the south by lands of Gilbert Cheny; and on the west by lands of Joshua Green and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres, more or less.

Also—A lot of ground in the village of Saulsburg, in said county, fronting on the north side of the main street or public road, six

# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

## Interesting Miscellany.

### "She Always Made Home Happy."

So wrote a bereaved and sorrowing household over the grave of a mother. It was a touching tribute to one who had well deserved to bear that sacred name. The simple words suggest to us a beautiful picture of the life and character of a true woman in the sphere for which she is particularly designed and fitted by Heaven. We know without seeking the history that she was a successful mother: children trained in such a home went forth in life both shielded and armed for the battle. Yet when we speak of this a peculiarly happy home, we do not mean that it was a home where capricious whims were laws, or where every wish was gratified; we know that it was a home where obedience to the will of the parent was understood and recognized as a first principle, and yet where mutual love was an all-pervading influence which led to gentleness and forbearance, and kind, thoughtful efforts for the comfort and happiness of each member of the dear circle. We know this, because it is only this combination that makes a truly happy home. The first of these principles is generally recognized in theory, if not in practice, but the influence and importance of the last is too often entirely overlooked. Parents love their children, but they do not allow their love to manifest itself in a kindly interest in what interests them, in forming little plans for their amusement, and in seeking as a prominent object their happiness. Very many parents need to be reminded that they have something more to do for their children than merely to provide for their physical wants, to educate, (we use the word in its limited sense,) and to govern them. To talk and smile pleasantly when one is sad, for the sake of the child, to play games, to tell stories, to gaze admiringly on cob houses or pictures on slates, to sympathize with sorrows, and to double little joys—all this seems never to suggest itself to many parents, who are yet anxiously seeking the best good of their children. And thus they lose one element from their home education which would serve to make all the others effective in producing the result they desire. Children crave sympathy, and their hearts are drawn out toward those who give them what they seek; children must have amusement, and those who try to make them happy will have a peculiar power over them. We are led to say these things, because we have of late been impressed with the thought, that a prominent reason why there are so many dissipated young men at the present day, is because there are so few happy homes. If a boy has pleasant smiles, agreeable occupations, and more than all, sympathy and companionship at home, why need he go abroad? And if he find none of these there, is it strange that he seeks them where brilliantly-lighted rooms, jovial companions and freedom from restraint invite him away from the dull evening at home? Said a young man who had just been sentenced to the State's prison, "Mother! you sent me here! You drove me into the street when I was a boy, to get rid of my noise and the trouble I made, and this is the result!" Parent! the course which your boys will take during the dangerous age between boyhood and manhood, depends very much upon yourselves. If you would save them from the perils of that period; be daily weaving that thread of love to home and to you, which, though delicate as gossamer, shall yet prove in the day of temptation a stronger bond than a chain of iron or a band of steel. Do you ask how you shall do this? Let us reply by giving a single illustration that will explain our meaning.

The little boy by your side asks for a story. Now, if you take him on your knee, tell him in a loving way some little tale, and then send him to his play again, you shall find that in those few moments you have gained a new influence over your child—the little heart will be nearer to yours after that than it was before. Illustrations of this kind might be multiplied indefinitely, but one must suffice. Just such simple, thoughtful acts like this, adapted to each period of the child's life, shall hold him true to you and to the right, when commands may prove all powerless to restrain. Here let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean that he shall always be dependent upon you for amusement; rather we would have you train him to self-reliance. We only say, Have always a thoughtful regard for his happiness. He need not see this in you; it would be better for him to feel the sunshine without knowing whence or why it comes, to enjoy the fragrance while the flower is hidden—for it might make him selfish to know that he is the object of so much thought. We have only thrown out a few hints on this most important subject; we have simply sought to lead you to "think on these things," and in closing, we would say to parents, Let the happiness of your children be made a definite aim in your home education; and while you yet are a parent, and so must counsel and discipline and control, be at the same time a friend to be trusted and loved—and oh, remember how much the whole future of your children may depend upon the kind, gentle, loving influence of a happy home.

☞ It is extraordinary how many defects we can discern in a friend after we have quarrelled with him. The same remark applies to woman after she has rejected us.

☞ A little girl describes a snake as "a thing that's tail all the way up to the head."

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GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

*CONFECTIONARIES & NOTIONS.*

G. A. MILLER informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, Confectionaries, &c., and that he will try to accommodate his customers with the best.

He also has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and other goods.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Dont forget the place, in the old Temperance Hall building. [Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

*D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.*

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Ducals, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of Bay State, Waterloo and Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticking, Checks, Table, Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of Silk and Colored Straw Bonnets, of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

PIKES PEAK GOLD!

Cannot rival in attraction the superb stock of SPRING and SUMMER Goods now being received and opened by

*FISHER & M'MURTRIE.*

This stock has been selected with great care, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine it.

It comprises all the late styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Poil De Cheyre, Robes A'Lez, Organdies, Jacconets, Lawns, Challis, Plain and Figured Berages, Crape Marets, Plain and Colored Chintzes, French and English Ginghams, Amaranths, Valentias, Alpaccas, De Bage, Prints, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls, round and square corners, all colors. A full stock of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & M'MURTRIE.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

$10,000 REWARD!!

MOSES STROUS,

Will risk the above sum that he can Sell Goods, to everybody, at prices to suit the times. His stock has been renewed for SPRING and SUMMER, and he invites all to call and examine for themselves.

His stock consists of every variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

DRY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Such as Summer Coats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of all sizes, for old and young.

GROCERIES, of the best: QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with Goods and Prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City prices. Call at

*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

TAILORING! TAILORING!!

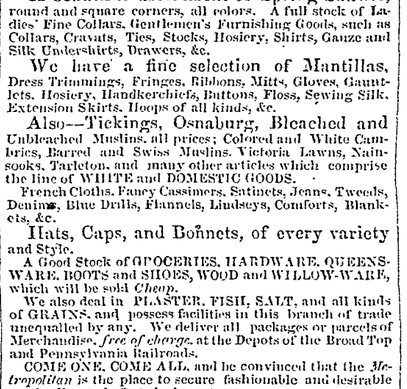
*ROBERT KING,*

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Most respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has removed to one door west of Cunmon's Store, on Hill street, where he is prepared to make to order, in the best and most fashionable style, Coats, Vests and Pants.

He also informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINS and TRIMMINGS, which he will sell at fair prices. Those in want of a good Coat, Vest, or pair Pants, will call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, April 6, 1859.




HARDWARE

FOR THE MILLION!!!

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE,

*AT CITY PRICES,* BY

JAMES A. BROWN.

This arrival of Goods exceeds all others in importance, 1st. Because it supplies "*The People*" with *indispensable* articles, and many useful inventions which can be found ONLY in a HARDWARE STORE.

2nd. The Subscriber, purchasing in large quantities from manufacturers, is enabled to Sell these Goods from

20 TO 100 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than they are usually sold by other merchants. His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO and LINING SKINS, &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

Huntingdon, April 6 1859. JAS. A. BROWN.

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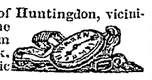
NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.

J. W. DUTCHER,

*WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,*

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon, vicinity, and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in the room formerly occupied by Levi Westbrook, and hopes to receive a share of public patronage.



WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired in the best workmanlike manner.

His stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY is of the best. All of which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally, are requested to give him a call and examine his stock. [March 2, 1859.]

H. ROMAN!

H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!
H. ROMAN!

NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED.
NEW CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED,

Call at

Roman's
Clothing
Store
for
your
Clothing.

April 6, 1859.

MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN SPRUCE CREEK AND SPRINGFIELD FURNACE AND WILLIAMSBURG.—TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC:—Having purchased the Mail Routes from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg, and from Williamsburg to Springfield Furnace, together with the stock upon said routes, the subscriber is now prepared to carry passengers from Spruce Creek to Williamsburg and return daily, and between Williamsburg and Springfield Furnace tri-weekly. Hacks will leave Spruce Creek daily at 1 o'clock, P. M., (on arrival of the cars,) and Williamsburg daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

PHILIP HOOVER.

Tyrone City, January 26, 1859.—6m.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

NOTICE TO ALL!!

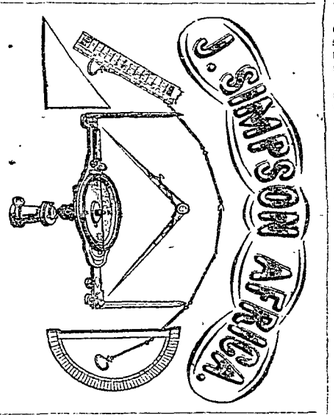
The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

*CLOCKS,* *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.




NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.

A collection of tunes adapted to the Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, For sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

*LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

ST. VINCENT AND VISITATION MANUALS, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

J. RICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BLASTING POWDER and SAFETY-FUSE, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at BROWN'S Hardware Store,

April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of any kind, will be furnished to order at lowest City Cash Prices.

Violin and Guitar strings, Bridges, Keys, Rosin, &c., &c. Also—Instruction Books for the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, &c., &c., for sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.*

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist and German Reformed, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. GWIN'S than can be had in town. Call and see them

---

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

*New Styles—Prices from $50 to $125. Extra Charge of $5 for Hemmers.*

495 Broadway,.....New York.
730 Chestnut street,.....Philadelphia.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a-half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. R. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R. LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outstood all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Altisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*J. W. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well: and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim for it. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. M. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having seen, examined, and used many other kinds of Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*M. Francois Seitz, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I consider my Sewing Machine invaluable, and would not take five times its cost, if I could not supply its place. With it I can do all my family sewing in about one-fourth the time I could with my hands."—*M. J. Scott, Nashville, Tenn.*

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

A LOCAL AGENT WANTED.

February 16, 1859.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN!

Call at LEWIS' NEW BOOK STORE, where you will find a choice selection of new and interesting books for children.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

OSGOOD'S Series of School Books, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!

A large assortment of the most popular and interesting books of the day, just received and for sale at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

SUGAR, from 9 to 15 cents, at

S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY.

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

EVANS, WALSH & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden's.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

W. & H. WILLIAMS,
Proprietors of the Franklin House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. DUTCHER,
Watchmaker and repairer, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST,
Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist,
SHADE GAP, Huntingdon county, Pa.
November 11, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

SIMPSON MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

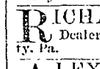
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

ISENBERG & CONNOR, are prepared to furnish all orders for ALE, promptly. Address Isenberg & Connor, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [Dec. 8, 1858.]

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

HARDWARE!

A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

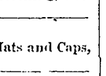
THE MAMMOTH STORE

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

GROCERIES

Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

LIVERY STABLE.—



The undersigned would announce to the people of Huntingdon, and the rest of mankind, that he has purchased the entire Livery Stock of Wm. Williams, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., are complete for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable prices.

JAMES BRICKER.

P. McATEER, Agent.

Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1858.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

*On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.*

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

A splendid assortment at STROUS' Cheap Store in Market Square. [March 31, 1858.

CLOTHING!

A new arrival for Spring and Summer, at STROUS Cheap Store. Call and be fitted. [March 31, 1858.

GROCERIES,

Of the best, always ready for customers, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

INKS.

A superior article of writing Inks for sale at

*LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

ALMANACS FOR 1859,

For sale at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

---

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

ONLY $22 50 PER QUARTER.

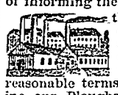
THE PRESENT FACULTY.

M. McN. WALSH, *Principal,*
*Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.*
CHAS. S. JOSLIN, A. M.,
*Prof. of Latin, Greek, etc.*
JAMES W. HUGHES,
*Prof. of Mathematics.*
BENJAMIN F. HOUCK,
*Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.*
GEO. W. LINTON,
*Prof. of Vocal Music.*

Mrs. M. McN. WALSH, *Preceptress,*
*Teacher of Botany, History, Reading, etc.*
Miss E. M. FAULKNER,
*Teacher of Fellis Work, Painting, Drawing, etc.*
Miss D. L. STANLEY,
*Teacher of Piano Music, Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc.*
Mrs. DR. DARWIN,
*Teacher of English Branches.*
Miss J. M. WALSH,
*Teacher of Primary English.*

The recent success of this School is extraordinary. Besides being the cheapest one of the kind ever established, this Institution is now the largest in this section of the State. All branches are taught, and Students of all ages and of both sexes are received. The expenses for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English, are only $22.50 per quarter. Students can enter whenever they wish. For other information address John D. Walsh, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa. [je10-tf.]

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

THE HUNTINGDON MILL.—The undersigned owners of the Huntingdon Mill inform the farmers and the public generally that they now have their new mill in running order, with all the modern improvements in the Water Wheels and Machinery.

They have put in five of the Improved Jonval Turbine Water Wheels, and can grind in all stages of water, and during the coldest weather any and all kinds of grain.

They are prepared to sell, and have on hand for sale at all times